The Register.

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Middlebury, June 6th, 1866. 10tf

NEWTON ACADEMY.

The Winter Term, of eleven weeks, will com-Shoreham, Not ember 15 1885. A. SMITH.

Middlebury Register.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 3, 4866, VOL. XXX

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1866.

Our most momentous, arduous struggle having resulted in the triumph of American Nationality the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Secession and Slavery THE THINKER, profoundly rejoicing in this result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering Liberty and Opportunity the common beritage of the whole American People now and evermore. Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over

or needless infliction of pain or privation on the uphoblers of the jost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People. It will labor in hope to prove that the substitu tion of Free for Slave Labor must inevitably and

universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattlelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education, Manufactures, the Useful Arts, &c., &c., throughout every portion of our country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every usuful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the Protection of Home Industry by discrimina ing duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skil ful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a footbold among us,

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once. to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus offered them.

It will devote constant attention to Markets especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller,

And, giving fair scope to Current Literature, to the proceedings of Congress, and to the general in Woodstock, Vermont, on the evening News of the Day, it hopes to retain its old putrons and attract many new to bear them company.

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THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, N. Y.

A I would make respectfully inform the citizens of Addison County, that I have induced R.
M. CAMPBELL to come to this County, to take
orders for Fruit Trees, &c. All who have seen or
purchased trees from Mr. Eampbell, know that
they will get zood stock and what they order; for
this reason, I have been enzious to have larmores
and others, wishing to set trees, to buy of Mr.
Campbell rather than buy of some irresponsible
persons that will deliver only second or third rate
atock.

Collamer.

IN SENATE Thursday, Dec. 14 1865.

Mr. President, I rise to ask the Senate to suspend, for this day, its deliberations upon public affairs, that we may offer fitting and appropriate tribute to the character and the memory of one who has long been associated with us in the national councils, but who is with us now no more. Since our assembling here at this present session, we have all had ocion to remark-none of us can have failed to remark-the absence of one of our number; one whom we have long been accustomed to meet and hold coun-cil with in these Halls. An elder brother who has long mingled with us in our deliberations here; a wise and discreet statesman; a learned and judicious counselor; a pure patriot; a just and an upright man, has been removed from among us by the hand of death. A venerable form, long familiar to our sight, has been taken away out of our presence. I bring no new message to this body-for it has already been heralded throughout the country-yet none the less sad, in making the formal announcement to the Senate of the death of my colleague, Hon. Jacob Collamer. It is eminently fit and becoming, Mr. President, as it is also in accordance with an approved and sacred custom that we pause for an hour in the routine of our daily labors, that we may conseerate that hour to the virtues and the bar, he was placed, by vote of the Legislamemory of a deceased and lamented associate, who has shared so long and so of the State, a position for which he posseslargely in our regards, and in the public sed peculiar qualifications, and which he confidence, for his mature wisdom and for his great moral excellence.

Your colleague, Judge Collamer, is dead !" was the startling telegraphic mes al house of Representatives. As a judge sage I received at my home about five upon the bench he added laster to the weeks ago. He expired at his residence of the 9th of November past, after a brief illness of little more than a single week. at his own nome, in the midst of his own affectionate and devoted household, in the full exercise of his intellectual faculties, tial judgment, strong practical good sense with an abiding and unshaken faith in the Christian religion, and in the cherished hope of a blis-ful immortality.

But three weeks before his decease he visited Montpelier, the capital of the State, some fifty miles distant from his of a younger and favorite trother. Having paid the last sad offices of respect and affection to a brother's memory, he returned to his own home; but alas! only to lay himself down so soon to die. By this dispensation, so sudden and so sad, the Senate of the United States has lost one of the oldest, most experienced, and most trusted of its members; the country one of the ablest and purest of its statesmen; society, and the church of which he was a member, one of their brightest and worthiest exemplars; my own State, and this day there is mourning through all her borders.

In early childhood he was removed, with his father's family, to Burlington, Vermont. There his early life was spent -There he was educated. There his academic years were passed. He entered the University of Vermont at the age of fifteen, where he graduated in 1810, with credit and commendation for good scholarship, thus giving early promise and hope to his friends of future eminence and usefulness. This promise and these hopes

were not doomed to disappointment. Immediately upon the conclusion of his collegiate course he entered the law office of the late Judge Aldis of St. Albans, then an eminent and leading lawyer at the bar in the State. Having passed through the usual preparatory course of legal studies, he was admitted to the bar in 1813, and entered at once upon his professional career. After remaining a stopping for a year or two in the town of Randolph, he finally settled at Royalton, in the county of Windsor, where he resided during the whole period of his professional career, and until he removed to Woodstock, in the same county, in 1836. where he continued till the time of his death. Here his advancement in professional business and reputation was alike rapid and gratifying, and soon placed him men of his time at the bar.-Forensic laurels, fresh and fair, gathered thick and fast upon his youthful brow, and he became at once the compeer, as he was, the contemporary, of Prentiss and Phelps, and Royce and Bates; of Van Ness and Upham; of Skinner, and Hall and Everett, and early took rank even with the senior and more advanced champions of the profession, like Daniel Chipman and David Edmond, and Chauncey Langdon, and Horatio Seythan H Hubbard, and Charles Marsh, and Wm. C. Bradley, who had long held supremacy at the bar in our State. It was a school of practice like this; it was in contact and collision with minds like these, that his own powers were quickened and invigorated, and in which he was early trained and disciplined to habits of close application and study, and which became the fixed habit of his life, and was, indeed, one of the chief elements of his success, and which enabled him to reach and to maintain the post of emin-

of the legal profession.

During the period of his active profes-

Speech of Senator Foot on the Death of the late Senator for several years the local offices of registand known him best, will, with one action the minds of others. He siways secured Royalton to the popular branch of the dom of a good Senator."

State Legislature. He served through

Ittle no less our duty. with his accustomed vigilance and fidelpart in the debates and the business of the body of which he was a member.

In January, A. D. 1836, and delegate from his town to the constitutional convention then holden at Montpelier, to consider and to act upon proposed most important of which was a proposiconstitute a legislalative branch having co-ordinate powers with the House of Representatives, to be called "the Sen-This proposition was vigorously opposed in the convention, and brought out a protracted and perhaps the ablest parlimentary discussion ever had in the State on a single question. The convention contained an unusual number of the leading and foremost men of the State --Judge Collamer led the debate in the affirmative of the question. The proposition was carried; and I feel myself authorized to say, mainly through his influence. In 1833, and after a successful and even

brilliant career of just twenty years at the ture, upon the bench of the sopreme court held by successive elections nine years, and until he was returned by the people of his congressional district to the nationreputation be had already acquired as a lawyer at the bar. He possessed intellectual and moral qualities most essential and requisite to the best discharge of the duties of a high judicial magistracy-a clear and discriminating mind, an impara profound and instinctive sense of right and wrong, patience of investigation, an inflexible integrity, and a sincere and earnest desire to reach a just and correct conclusion. He held the scales of justice, therefore, with a firm and even hand,residence, to attend the funeral services All these qualities were brought into practical application, and were beautifulexemplified throughout his whole judieial career; and when he retired from the untarnished, and "without spot or wrinkle

or any such thing." From the bench he was transferred by the voice of the people of his district to the United States House of Representatives where he took his sent in 1843, succeeding Horace Everett, long a distinguished member of that body. successive elections, he continued an ive and useful member of the House, though most of the time in a small polit-Jacob Collamer was born in Troy, in jeal minority, until March 1849, when the State of New York, the 8th day of he was called to the Cabinet of President ample to those who shall come up after January, 1791, and was therefore, at the Taylor as one of his confidential and contime of his decease, in the seventy-lifth stitutional advisors, and placed at the year of his age, and in the number of his head of the General Post Office Depart. all our history. So did Daniel Webster, administration, the vast and complicated ciency. He held this position until the death of President Taylor in July, 1850, when, with all his associates in the cabinet, of whom the distinguished Senator from Maryland, [Mr. Johnson,] now present, was one, he resigned his place, home in Vermont.

and returned, a private citizen, to his He was not long permitted however, to remain in the quietude of private life.-The people of his State still demanded his services in a public capacity, and be was chosen in the following Octobor, the Legislature, presiding judge of judicial circuit in which he resided. He duties with "all diligence and fidelity," few months at St. Albans, and thence and to the entire popular acceptance and and he took his seat us a member of this spoken in the universal lumentation. 1855. He was re-elected to his scat in through all this decade, embracing, as it does, perhaps, the most important period in the front ranks of the leading in the history of the republic, is familiar to us all-it is familiar to all the country. During this period, and on this forum, where grave questions of State: where questions of peace and war; where questions of foreign and domestic policy; where questions of trade and commerce; questions of finance and revenue and taxation; here where every variety of question pertaining to governmental administration, is presented for consideration, for discussion, and for final determinationhere, in this forum, he has won for himmour, and Chas. K Williams, and Jona- self a national reputation, an honorable and an enduring name, as a learned and able senator; as a wise and discreet counselor; as a judicious and upright legislator; in short, as a christian statesbeen well and truly said, is the glory of reer, and kept himself "onspotted from the world." By the very constitution of justice. No man ever ventured to apence and distinction, awarded to him by proach him with the offer of a price for the popular judgment, in the front ranks his honor Jobbers in iniquity came not

Itts no less our duty, Mr. President,

ity, to the interests of his constituents and in the presence of the American peo- of some apt and racy and often amusing deemed to be right. and of the State, and took a prominent ple-if I may borrow the language of aneedote. then a judge upon the bench, he was a have been accustomed to look, especially more and better than a mere orator. He and preserved a reputation as spotless as in times of doubt and difficulty, for direction and for counsel. Such a loss is the amendments to the State constitution, the like the present, when questions novel and cial talker. He had the faculty of making best at home. You all recollect the tion to abolish the old "Gubernatorial a new and changed condition of public making his subject understood." Council," so called, and in its stead to affairs, are to be considered and deter- dressing himself to the reason and the on- the ten commandin ats written there.rity and faith of the Government. country-during this passing year now drawing to its close, to whom we were of its practical use. all looking for counsel and for guidance in these times of perplexity and trial. In the midst of these great bereavments, we the convictions of his own judgment. His to the will of Him who chastiseth and portant questions, were not hastily formed willingly," and who "doeth all things well. memories of the good and great who have been taken from us, to imbibe the spirit of their teachings, and to follow on, so far forth as we may do it, in the light of their examples. Like most of the distinguished men of

our time, and especially of our country : like most of those who have risen to the high places of power and trust, like most of the men who stand at the head of affairs in the various departments of life, whether political, professional, literary. commercial, or other pursuit; like most of the men who in our day and country have made their impress upon society, and who have written their own history upon the times in which they fived-like these men Jucob Collamer was emphatically the author and the arbiter of his own fortunes. He owed nothing at all to the factitious aids or the accidental circumstances of birth or fortune or family patronage. Under God, he made his own fame and his own fortunes. With his own hands he cleared the rugged bench he laid aside the judicial crmine pathway which led him up to the entrance door of the temple of honor and renown. He made his own good name, and made it known and honorable among men-With the advantage of a gifted mind, and with a resolute purpose to fulfil the great end of his being-the service of God and his country-by application and industry, by energy and perseverance, and an honest and an honorable life of well-doing, he formed his own character and won his own distinction, and left it as a rich inheritance to his children, and as an ex-

Other and like examples abound through years was the senior member of this body. ment. Under his judicious and energetic in whom the son of an humble Salisbury farmer among the granite hills of New to say, Mr. President, falls with terrible Congris, and ez I shall hev to mix with machinery of that Department was Hampshire becomes in after years, and and crushing severity upon an interesting brought into system and order and effi- by popular appelation, the "great expounder of the American Constitution;" American Statesman, who stands by the common recognition of mankind, as the intellectual monarch of the age. So did Abraham Lincoln - clarum nomen-the poor Kentucky boy; the martyr President who, under God, had saved a country and redeemed a race; the martyr President, who, having saved his country from the great rebellion of all history, and redeemed a race from the bondage of centuries, falling by the assassin hand of treason, went down to the grave amid a nation's tears and amid the requiem of a held this office through four years by suc- nation's wailing, yet bearing with him to cessive legislative elections, discharging its the tomb more of the world's affections, more of its sympathies, and more of its honors too, than were ever accorded to approval, when in October 1854, he was other man, or prince, or potentate of elected to the Senate of the United States earth; and whose highest colorism is body the first Monday of December, And so-I beg pardon, if in the least offend against the proprieties of this oc-1860, with an almost unprecedented decasion, or of this presence so did Andrew gree of unanimity. He has been with us the humble mechanic from the mountains and of us just ten years. His course of North Carolina, who now, by the will of the American people, and by a providential dispensation, wields the power and challenges the homage of the first magistrate of the nation, and on whose will or word to-day, more than of other living man, hang the destinies of this American Republic. These are great examples. These are illustrious examples. Our history is full of them. They are as beacon lights along the dim and crowded pathway of human life. They are for instruction, for guidance, for encouragement, for inspiration to the rising and the coming generation of American youth.

"The fame which a man wins for himself is best Jacob Collamer was endowed with a rare combination of intellectual and moral qualities of a high order; a capacions mind, at once active, clear and discriminmen-and a christian statesman, it has ating-a mind, too, in which the analytic powers and the reflective faculties were country-who has borne himself erect largely developed; and he was also gifted and above reproach through all his ca- with a retentive memory. He was capable of fixed and continuous application of his mind to the examination and analyhis nature he revolted at every form and sis of whatever question he took in hand. species of corruption, or of wrong and in- These faculties were all sharpened and strengthened by varied reading and ac-quirement, and by habits of careful stelly and reflection. He possessed in a remark into his presence. Purity of motive and able degree, the power of condensation integrity of purpose, unsulfied and unas- and of arranging the various points or sional practice, although his time and at- sailed, were alike the law and the rule of propositions involved in any subject under tock.

Cornwall, Sec. 18th, 1865.

Lettion were chiefly engrossed in his his life, in public or in private action. discussion in the most clear and logical processional duties, yet, besides holding. All of us who have known bim longest order, and which enabled him to present

the county of Windsor, he was, at four eminent degree, of what Cicero commends respectful attention and deference to his different times elected by the people of as the boni Scantorio prudentia-the "wis- opinions, whether in public debate or if private discussion, for the clearness and force with which he presented his views the several sessions, devoting himself, than it is our grateful privilege, in the He often enforced or illustrated an ideal midst of this sorraw, in this high place, or proposition by the timely introduction

If he was not always elequent, he was was a reasoner-a clear and logical rens- a child. more deeply felt, occurring at a period excellent public as well as private or so of paramount importance, growing out of himself understood, and consequently of the sweetness of his lace. He seemed, as mined-questions vital to the best inter- derstanding, rather than to the impulses. He was a devoted husband and father, a ests of the country, and involving the or the funcies of men. It was his aim kind and generous neighbor, and in the highest welfare, and even the very integ- and his effort to convince the judgment highest sense of the word a Christian The by force of argument rather than to move gentleman. national heart has been laden with mourn- the passions by the appeals of eloquence, ing and grief at the loss of many gallant or to please the fancy by the beauties of silent gulf which separates the living and noble and patriotic sons of the Repub- rhetoric. If he had not the highest or- from the dead, the plendings of his life lie-numbering in its list of the mighty der of what, in popular phrase, is called are heard. It is for us to reverently lisdead the chosen Chief Magistrate of your genius, he had more solid common sense ten. Let us imitate his virtues, so that than any man of genius, and was master when we are called to join our fathers it

be was, he spoke always and only from better that he lived. have only to bow in humble submission opinions, especially upon grave and imnor inconsiderately expressed, but only It is only left to us to cherish the after the most careful and mature reflection. Hence his opinions always commanded great respect and ence, and carried with them a corresponding weight and influence. opinions, especially upon legal and constitutional questions, or upon questions of international law, were always received and the fost yoose he made of his privil-with profound deference and regard.— eges wuz to cam to Wash into to meet His intelligent and independent judgment. me for consultashen on the hopes and his strong, practical good sense, and his unbending integrity of purpose, imparted

to all his opinions uncommon weight and value. His whole life, public and professional. whether at the bar or upon the bench; whether in a high executive department or in the halls of legislation, has been assiduously devoted to the cause of truth scorns the polish and sham uv wat is calland justice. Few public men have left a ed civilization. Never shel I forgit the more excellent or a more honorable re-

cord. With his high intellectual endowments were happily blended the kindlier affections of the heart; and to all these were superadded the purer and holier graces of ters, in the late disholikle war Linkin and Christian faith and of a consistent his helyons, made upon 'em. Christian life. In 1825 he made public profession of his faith in the Gospel of Christ and united with the Congregational church in Royalton, then the place of his residedce. Through all these forty walks of society; no less in the national | the councils than in the social and domestic circle, furnishes a practical and beautiful illustration of the benificent influence and power of the religion he professed.

The loss of such a man is indeed a loss to the nation; it is a loss to the State; it the "Yetnyun ez it wuz"), I gasptis a loss to society. But we have only still." This bereavement I hardly need laxin his holt; "I shel be elected to and stricken family household. But I tacktia, just to get my hand in agin .am not at liberty to enter the sanctuacy the great American Senator; the great of this grief. I may not lift the curtain that veils from public view the deep sorrow which sitteth and weepeth there.

Mr. President, he whose death we now lament is gone to be with us here no more. His work on earth is done. strikes a golden harp among the scraphim on high. His precepts and his example are left to us for our instruction and our profit. Happy, indeed, will it be, if we shall so profit by them that we shall be ready, as he was ready, for the niggers per annum, to keep up our exfinal summons, in that hour which is coming to us all, and to some of us is not far off, when this world and its worthleseness shall fade from our sinking vision. Mr. President, I offer the following

Resolved. That the Senate has received with deep sensibility the announcement of the decta of Hon. Jacob Collamor, late a remator of the United States from the State of Vermout.

Orned States from the State of Vermont.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of iten Jacob Collamer, will go into meuraing by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved. That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn adjourn

Ordered, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representa-

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE WOOD-BRIDGE House of Representatives.) December 14, 1865.

Mr. Speaker, after the remarks of my distinguished colleague, who has so justly analyzed the character of the late Senator Collamer, it will not be propriate for und the niggers doin our labor, truly we me to defain the Hoose ranger than to wuz a favored people." pay the tribute of love to the memory of my departed friend.

Judge Collamer was for many years leading lawyer in Vermont. He looked upon law as the perfection of human reason, and studied it as the highest and most perfect science. Hence he spurned but worshipped at the inner shrine of the temple whose architectural proportions are just; parts are orderly and harmonions; where justice is married to law. and controversy guided by the spirit of By well-directed study he became one of when called from the bar to the bench they'll be ez umble. sustained an equal rank with the schoa physical Williams, and the distinguished servant to ever. Did he mean to us to

Phelps, whose legal powers were as measurcless as those of Daniel Webster.

As a judge Mr. Collamer was without reproach; and his opinions are models for their elegatics and simplicity of diction their uncrring logic, and their freedom from any of that party bias which sometimes soils the ermine of the bench.

His career as a Senator is known to the whole country. In the most distin guished body of the nation he laid no rival in spotless integrity and purity of ... has never been my fortune to know a man who could state a proposition more cleary, and enforce it with more unerring and unanswerable logic than Judge Collamer. and when he made an argument every Senator knew that he spoke the honest convictions of his own enlightened judg-In the great strugge through which we have passed, he caimly waited the logic of events, or more properly speaking the indications of God, and then fearlessly urged the policy which he

As a lawyer, as a judge, as a Repreanother on a like occasion—to pay the tribute of our recognition of the national always instructive. If he was not always instructive. If he was not an orloss, in the removal of those to whom we ator in its ordinary acceptation, he was swarved by private or party interests,

The crowffing gloty of Jacob Collamer's character was after all exhibited Sydney Smith said of Horner, to have

may be said of us; its it can be safely A thoughtful and conscientious man as said of our lamented friend, the world is

THE SHIVELRY A PRACTISIN'S

SAIST'S REST.

(wich is in the Stait of Noo Jersey), 65. Ginral Boanerges Pog am uv Missisappy, who demonstrated his deveshun to the grate prinsiples uv constituoshmal lib-His erty by servin the confederasy as contmisenry, wrote me to meet him in Wash-He hed just reserved his pardon, prospex of the Dimocrisy

Ginral Pogram is a fine openimen no the ginnooine, shivelros sutherner. Niz feet 2 inches in hite, he kin chaw more terbacker, spit with greater accouracy, and walk oprite under a beyver lode us strate whisky than any man I ever met. A unsofisticated child uv fincher, he litenin glance uv contempt be dartid at me, when I askt him to quality his whisky with a little water.

Ginral Pogram opened by lamentin the untimely decease of so many sutharn vo-

I replied to wurst, that the deficit cood be easily made up. "I hev," sez I, "bin a consider this matter. At a triffin expenditoor uv money, the tide of emigrashen from Europe kin be turned southward, years, his life, in all its varied modes, no and the places uv your slawtered heroes ess in the public than in the private be filled with the Irishman, the German,

"Liur! theef! murdrer! nigger-stealer !" shoutid the Ginral, seezin me by the throte, and branchshin his came over

Fallin on my knees (formin a tablow, "Why this violence!"

"Oh, nothin," replied the Garrel, reyoo Yankees, I wis a practisin the old Wuz yoo afeerd? Biess your sole, we woodent kill a Northerin Dimekrat for no money-we need 'em. But," continued he, "this emigrashen skeem uv yoorn won't work. Yer Irishman and yer German wood work, but thisy'd want wages ?

"Wall!" sez I astounded not seein

what he was drivin at. "Can't you see sez he, "they'd earn money they'd save it. Our habits ez expensive, and now that nigger-breeding ez dun away with, we can't sell a half dozen expenses. 'Alas! (teers suffused his beemin eyes, ez he spoke) the last nigger I sold was ez white ez you are, my son Tom was her father, and I got \$2,500 for her in Mobeel, when she was 16. I sold her to the President uv the Suthern Society for the convershon ov the Heathin. I knock; a hondred off the price uv the gal on that account. But to resoom.

"The furriner works, and saves suthm" -we won't work, can't sell no more niggers, git hard up, and hey to sell land to furriner. Then, be's OUR EKAL! and wat becomes of the ancient shivelry

"But," sez I, "you hed the poor white among you afore the war. What wurs wood a turriner be l"

"Them poor whites wuz a pekoolyer class-we kep them coz we had 'em to vote. We allowed them to squat on our lands, never let em learn to read, and kep their skins full of cheap whisky .--When wun uv them got to know much, we ether killed him or sent North, keepin among us jest such as we wanted With our poor whites doin our votin at hum, you Dimekrats doin it up North,

" But who are you goin to git to do your labor !"

" The nigger." "But wunt you her to pay him now ?" " Not much. The Northern Legislacheer are a possin a hers agin ther comin there, so they can't git away from us; garbage of the outer courts. He and jest ez soon ez the thrice-accursed never touched the affairs of the sacrifice, berelin soljiers are withdrawd, our laws is in force, and then wat good is a nigger's contract to him? Methinks the cuss of Kanan is still onto him, Linkin to the contrary notwithstanden. I shell be kind to mine-I shel pay the abelbodied field truth, rather than the spirit of victory .- hands \$4 per month, mechaniks \$6. 1 v course of furriners kin compete with em, the finest judicial scholars of the age, and and work for less, we'll take cm, pervided

"The nigger was made to be a slave. ly and accomplished Prentiss, the meta- God cust Kanan and sed he shood be a